NORM OF A BETHE VECTOR AND THE HESSIAN OF THE MASTER FUNCTION

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Abstract. We show that the Bethe vectors are non-zero vectors in the sl_{r+1} Gaudin model. Namely, we show that the norm of a Bethe vector is equal to the Hessian of the corresponding master function at the corresponding non-degenerate critical point. This result is a byproduct of functorial properties of Bethe vectors studied in this paper.

As other byproducts of functoriality we show that the Bethe vectors form a basis in the tensor product of several copies of first and last fundamental sl_{r+1} modules and we show transversality of some Schubert cycles in the Grassmannian of $r+1$-dimensional planes in the space $\mathbb{C}_d[x]$ of polynomials of one variable of degree not greater than d.

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1. Introduction

The Bethe ansatz is a large collection of methods in the theory of quantum integrable models to calculate the spectrum and eigenvectors for a certain commutative sub-algebra of observables for an integrable model. Elements of the sub-algebra are called hamiltonians, or integrals of motion, or conservation laws of the model. The bibliography on the Bethe ansatz method is enormous, see for example [BIK, Fa, FT].

In the theory of the Bethe ansatz one assigns the Bethe ansatz equations to an integrable model. Then a solution of the Bethe ansatz equations gives an eigenvector of commuting hamiltonians of the model. The general conjecture is that the constructed vectors form a basis in the space of states of the model.

The simplest and interesting example is the Gaudin model associated with a complex simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$, see [B, BF, F1, FFR, G, MV1, RV, ScV, V2]. One considers highest weight $\mathfrak{g}$-modules $V_{\Lambda_1}, \dots, V_{\Lambda_n}$ and their tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$. One fixes a point $z =$

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$(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with distinct coordinates and defines linear operators $K_1(z), \dots, K_n(z)$ on $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ by the formula

$$K_i(z) \;=\; \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\Omega^{(i,j)}}{z_i - z_j}, \qquad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Here $\Omega^{(i,j)}$ is the Casimir operator acting in the i-th and j-th factors of the tensor product. The operators are called the Gaudin hamiltonians of the Gaudin model associated with $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$. The hamiltonians commute.

The common eigenvectors of the Gaudin hamiltonians are constructed by the Bethe ansatz method. Namely, one assigns to the model a scalar function $\Phi(t, z)$ of new auxiliary variables t and a $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$-valued function $\omega(t, z)$ such that $\omega(t^0, z)$ is an eigenvector of the hamiltonians if t^0 is a critical point of Φ. The functions Φ and ω were introduced in [SV] to construct hypergeometric solutions of the KZ equations. The function Φ is called the master function and the function ω is called the universal weight function.

The first question is if the Bethe eigenvector $\omega(t^0, z)$ is non-zero. In this paper we show that for the sl_{r+1} Gaudin model the Bethe vector is non-zero if t^0 is a non-degenerate critical point of the master function Φ. To show that we prove the following identity:

$$S(\omega(t^0, z), \omega(t^0, z)) \;=\; \mathrm{Hess}_t \, \log \, \Phi(t^0, z) \; . \tag{1}$$

Here S is the tensor Shapovalov form on the tensor product $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ and the right hand side of the formula is the Hessian at t^0 of the function $\log \Phi$. This formula for sl_2 Gaudin models was proved in [V2], see also [RV, Ko, R, TV, MV1].

In this paper we prove the Bethe ansatz conjecture for tensor products of several copies of first and last fundamental sl_{r+1}-modules. Namely, if $V_{\Lambda_1}, \dots, V_{\Lambda_n}$ are sl_{r+1}-modules, each of which is either the first or last fundamental sl_{r+1}-module, then we show that for generic z the Bethe vectors form an eigenbasis of the Gaudin hamiltonians in the tensor product $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$. Note that sl_3 has only two fundamental modules: the first and last.

We also prove the Bethe ansatz conjecture for tensor products of several copies of arbitrary fundamental representations of sl_4.

The formulated results are based on functorial properties of the master function and the universal weight function studied in this paper. Namely we study the behavior of Φ and ω when some of coordinates of z tend to the same limit. That corresponds to the situation in which the number of factors in the tensor product $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ becomes smaller while the factors become bigger. It turns out that under this limit the Bethe vectors behave in a reasonable way. That reasonable behavior allows us to establish some general properties of Bethe vectors under the condition that those properties hold for some model examples. The properties for the model examples can be checked by direct calculations.

The ideas of that type were exploited earlier in [RV].

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains the definition of the master and universal weight functions. We prove there that the universal function is well defined on critical points of the master function. In Section 3 we collect information on iterated singular vectors in tensor products of representations. The functorial properties of the master and universal weight functions are studied in Section 4. Preliminary information on Bethe vectors and their Shapovalov norms is collected in Section 5. In Section 6 we prove Theorem 6.1 that the Bethe vectors form a basis in the tensor product of several copies of first and last fundamental sl_{r+1}-modules for generic z. In Section 7 we prove formula (1) using Theorem 6.1. In Section 8 as a corollary of Theorem 6.1 we show transversality of some Schubert cycles in the Grassmannian of $r+1$-dimensional planes in the space $\mathbb{C}_d[x]$ of polynomials of one variable of degree not greater than d.

2. Bethe Vectors

2.1. **The Gaudin model.** Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a simple Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ with Cartan matrix $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^r$. Let $D = \mathrm{diag}\{d_1, \dots, d_r\}$ be the diagonal matrix with positive relatively prime integers d_i such that $B = DA$ is symmetric.

Let $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be the Cartan sub-algebra. Fix simple roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ in $\mathfrak{h}^*$ and an invariant bilinear form $(,)$ on $\mathfrak{g}$ such that $(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = d_i a_{i,j}$. Let $H_1, \dots, H_r \in \mathfrak{h}$ be the corresponding coroots, $\langle \lambda, H_i \rangle = 2(\lambda, \alpha_i)/(\alpha_i, \alpha_i)$ for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. In particular, $\langle \alpha_j, H_i \rangle = a_{i,j}$. Let $w_1, \dots, w_r \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the fundamental weights, $\langle w_i, H_j \rangle = \delta_{i,j}$.

Let $E_1, \dots, E_r \in \mathfrak{n}_+$, $H_1, \dots, H_r \in \mathfrak{h}$, $F_1, \dots, F_r \in \mathfrak{n}_-$ be the Chevalley generators of $\mathfrak{g}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
[E_i, F_j] &= \delta_{i,j} H_i, && i, j = 1, \dots r, \\
[h, h'] &= 0, && h, h' \in \mathfrak{h}, \\
[h, E_i] &= \langle \alpha_i, h \rangle e_i, && h \in \mathfrak{h},\ i = 1, \dots r, \\
[h, F_i] &= -\langle \alpha_i, h \rangle F_i, && h \in \mathfrak{h},\ i = 1, \dots r,
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
(\mathrm{ad}\, E_i)^{1-a_{i,j}} E_j = 0, \qquad (\mathrm{ad}\, F_i)^{1-a_{i,j}} F_j = 0,
$$

for all $i \neq j$.

Let $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ be an orthonormal basis in $\mathfrak{g}$, $\Omega = \sum_{i \in I} x_i \otimes x_i \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ the Casimir element. We have

$$
[x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x,\ \Omega] = 0 \tag{2}
$$

in $U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{g})$ for any $x \in \mathfrak{g}$. Here $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is the universal enveloping algebra of $\mathfrak{g}$.

For a $\mathfrak{g}$-module V and $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ denote by $V[\mu]$ the weight subspace of V of weight μ and by $\mathrm{Sing}\, V[\mu]$ the subspace of singular vectors of weight μ,

$$
\mathrm{Sing}\, V[\mu] = \{ v \in V \mid \mathfrak{n}_+ v = 0,\ hv = \langle \mu, h \rangle v \}.
$$

Let n be a positive integer and $\mathbf{\Lambda} = (\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n)$, $\Lambda_i \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, a set of weights. For $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ let V_μ be the irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$-module with highest weight μ. Denote by $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ the tensor product $V_{\Lambda_1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_n}$.

If $X \in \mathrm{End}\,(V_{\Lambda_i})$, then we denote by $X^{(i)} \in \mathrm{End}\,(V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}})$ the operator $\dots \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes X \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \dots$ acting non-trivially on the i-th factor of the tensor product. If $X = \sum_k X_k \otimes Y_k \in \mathrm{End}\,(V_{\Lambda_i} \otimes V_{\Lambda_j})$, then we set $X^{(i,j)} = \sum_k X_k^{(i)} \otimes Y_k^{(j)} \in \mathrm{End}\,(V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}})$.

Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ be a point in $\mathbb{C}^n$ with distinct coordinates. Introduce linear operators $K_1(z), \dots, K_n(z)$ on $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ by the formula

$$K_i(z) \;=\; \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\Omega^{(i,j)}}{z_i - z_j}\,, \qquad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

The operators are called *the Gaudin hamiltonians* of the Gaudin model associated with $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$. One can check directly that the hamiltonians commute, $[H_i(z), H_j(z)] = 0$ for all i, j.

The main problem for the Gaudin model is to diagonalize simultaneously the hamiltonians, see [B, BF, F1, FFR, G, MV1, RV, ScV, V2].

One can check that the hamiltonians commute with the action of $\mathfrak{g}$ on $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$, $[H_i(z), x] = 0$ for all i and $x \in \mathfrak{g}$. Therefore it is enough to diagonalize the hamiltonians on the subspaces of singular vectors $\mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}[\mu] \subset V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$.

The eigenvectors of the Gaudin hamiltonians are constructed by the Bethe ansatz method. We remind the construction in the next section.

2.2. **Master functions, critical points, and the universal weight function.** Fix a collection of weights $\mathbf{\Lambda} = (\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n)$, $\Lambda_i \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, and a collection of non-negative integers $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_r)$. Denote $l = l_1 + \dots + l_r$, $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 + \dots + \Lambda_n$, and $\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) = l_1\alpha_1 + \dots + l_r\alpha_r$.

Let c be the unique non-decreasing function from $\{1, \dots, l\}$ to $\{1, \dots, r\}$, such that $\# c^{-1}(i) = l_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. The *master function* $\Phi(t, z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ is defined by the formula

$$\Phi(t, z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l}) = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (z_i - z_j)^{(\Lambda_i, \Lambda_j)} \prod_{i=1}^{l} \prod_{s=1}^{n} (t_i - z_s)^{-(\alpha_{c(i)}, \Lambda_s)} \prod_{1 \le i < j \le l} (t_i - t_j)^{(\alpha_{c(i)}, \alpha_{c(j)})},$$

see [SV]. The function Φ is a function of complex variables $t = (t_1, \dots, t_l)$, $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$, weights $\mathbf{\Lambda}$, and discrete parameters $\boldsymbol{l}$. The main variables are t, the other variables will be considered as parameters.

For given $z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l}$, a point t with complex coordinates is called *a critical point* of the master function if the system of algebraic equations is satisfied,

$$-\sum_{s=1}^{n} \frac{(\alpha_{c(i)}, \Lambda_s)}{t_i - z_s} + \sum_{j,\; j \neq i} \frac{(\alpha_{c(i)}, \alpha_{c(j)})}{t_i - t_j} = 0, \qquad i = 1, \dots, l. \tag{3}$$

In other words, t is a critical point if

$$\left(\Phi^{-1} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t_i} \right)(t) \;=\; 0, \qquad \text{for} \;\; i = 1, \dots, l\,.$$

By definition, if $t=(t_1,\dots,t_l)$ is a critical point and $(\alpha_{c(i)},\alpha_{c(j)})\neq 0$ for some i,j, then $t_i\neq t_j$. Also if $(\alpha_{c(i)},\Lambda_s)\neq 0$ for some i,s, then $t_i\neq z_s$.

Let Σ_l be the permutation group of the set $\{1,\dots,l\}$. Denote by $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l}\subset\Sigma_l$ the subgroup of all permutations preserving the level sets of the function c. The subgroup $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l}$ is isomorphic to $\Sigma_{l_1}\times\dots\times\Sigma_{l_r}$ and acts on $\mathbb{C}^l$ permuting coordinates of t. The action of the subgroup $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l}$ preserves the critical set of the master function. All orbits of $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l}$ on the critical set have the same cardinality $l_1!\cdots l_r!$.

Consider highest weight irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$-modules $V_{\Lambda_1},\dots,V_{\Lambda_n}$, the tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$, and its weight subspace $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$. Fix a highest weight vector v_{Λ_i} in V_{Λ_i} for for all i.

We construct a rational map

$$\omega\ :\ \mathbb{C}^l\times\mathbb{C}^n\ \to V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$$

called *the universal weight function.*

Let $P(\boldsymbol{l},n)$ be the set of sequences $I\ =\ (i^1_1,\dots,i^1_{j_1};\ \dots;\ i^n_1,\dots,i^n_{j_n})$ of integers in $\{1,\dots,r\}$ such that for all $i=1,\dots,r$, the integer i appears in I precisely l_i times. For $I\in P(\boldsymbol{l},n)$, and a permutation $\sigma\in\Sigma_l$, set $\sigma_1(i)=\sigma(i)$ for $i=1,\dots,j_1$, and $\sigma_s(i)=\sigma(j_1+\dots+j_{s-1}+i)$ for $s=2,\dots,n$ and $i=1,\dots,j_s$. Define

$$\Sigma(I)\ =\ \{\ \sigma\in\Sigma_l\mid c(\sigma_s(j))=i^j_s \text{ for } s=1,\dots,n \text{ and } j=1,\dots j_s\ \}\ .$$

To every $I\in P(\boldsymbol{l},n)$ we associate a vector

$$F_Iv\ =\ F_{i^1_1}\dots F_{i^1_{j_1}}v_{\Lambda_1}\otimes\dots\otimes F_{i^n_1}\dots F_{i^n_{j_n}}v_{\Lambda_n}$$

in $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$, and rational functions

$$\omega_{I,\sigma}\ =\ \omega_{\sigma_1(1),\dots,\sigma_1(j_1)}(z_1)\ \cdots\ \omega_{\sigma_n(1),\dots,\sigma_n(j_n)}(z_n),$$

labeled by $\sigma\in\Sigma(I)$, where

$$\omega_{i_1,\dots,i_j}(z_s)\ =\ \frac{1}{(t_{i_1}-t_{i_2})\cdots(t_{i_{j-1}}-t_{i_j})(t_{i_j}-z_s)}.$$

We set

$$\omega(z,t)\ =\ \sum_{I\in P(\boldsymbol{l},n)}\ \sum_{\sigma\in\Sigma(I)}\ \omega_{I,\sigma}\ F_Iv\ . \tag{4}$$

Examples. If $\boldsymbol{l}=(1,1,0,\dots,0)$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\omega(t,z)=&\frac{1}{(t_1-t_2)(t_2-z_1)}F_1F_2v_{\Lambda_1}\otimes v_{\Lambda_2}+\frac{1}{(t_2-t_1)(t_1-z_1)}F_2F_1v_{\Lambda_1}\otimes v_{\Lambda_2}\\ &+\frac{1}{(t_1-z_1)(t_2-z_2)}F_1v_{\Lambda_1}\otimes F_2v_{\Lambda_2}+\frac{1}{(t_2-z_1)(t_1-z_2)}F_2v_{\Lambda_1}\otimes F_1v_{\Lambda_2}\\ &+\frac{1}{(t_1-t_2)(t_2-z_2)}v_{\Lambda_1}\otimes F_1F_2v_{\Lambda_2}+\frac{1}{(t_2-t_1)(t_1-z_2)}v_{\Lambda_1}\otimes F_2F_1v_{\Lambda_2}.\end{aligned}$$

If $\boldsymbol{l} = (2, 0, \dots, 0)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(t,z) &= \Big(\frac{1}{(t_1-t_2)(t_2-z_1)} + \frac{1}{(t_2-t_1)(t_1-z_1)}\Big)\ F_1^2 v_{\Lambda_1} \otimes v_{\Lambda_2} \\ &+ \Big(\frac{1}{(t_1-z_1)(t_2-z_2)} + \frac{1}{(t_2-z_1)(t_1-z_2)}\Big)\ F_1 v_{\Lambda_1} \otimes F_1 v_{\Lambda_2} \\ &+ \Big(\frac{1}{(t_1-t_2)(t_2-z_2)} + \frac{1}{(t_2-t_1)(t_1-z_2)}\Big)\quad v_{\Lambda_1} \otimes F_1^2 v_{\Lambda_2}. \end{aligned}$$

The universal weight function was introduced in [SV] to solve the KZ equations, see [SV, FSV2, FMTV]. The hypergeometric solutions to the KZ equations with values in $\mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$ have the form

$$I(z) \ = \ \int_{\gamma(z)} \ \Phi(t,z,\boldsymbol{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})^{1/\kappa}\ \omega(t,z)\ dt.$$

The values of the universal function are called *the Bethe vectors*, see [RV, V2, FFR].

Lemma 2.1. *Assume that $z \in \mathbb{C}^n$ has distinct coordinates. Assume that $t \in \mathbb{C}^l$ is a critical point of the master function $\Phi(\,.\,,z,\boldsymbol{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$. Then the vector $\omega(t,z) \in V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$ is well defined.*

Proof. The rational function ω of t and z may have poles at hyperplanes given by equations of the form $t_i - t_j = 0$ and $t_i - z_s = 0$. All of the poles are of first order. We need to prove two facts:

(1) If $(\alpha_{c(i)}, \alpha_{c(j)}) = 0$ for some i and j, then w does not have a pole at the hyperplane $t_i - t_j = 0$.
(2) If $(\alpha_{c(i)}, \Lambda_s) = 0$ for some i and s, then w does not have a pole at the hyperplane $t_i - z_s = 0$.

Assume that $(\alpha_{c(i)}, \alpha_{c(j)}) = 0$ for some i and j. From formulas for $\omega_{I,\sigma}$ it follows that the residue of ω at $t_i - t_j = 0$ belongs to the span of the vectors in $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$ having the form

$$F_{i_1^1} \dots F_{i_{j_1}^1} v_{\Lambda_1} \otimes \dots \otimes F_{i_1^s} \dots (F_{c(i)}F_{c(j)} - F_{c(j)}F_{c(i)}) \dots F_{i_{j_s}^s} v_{\Lambda_s} \otimes \dots \otimes F_{i_1^n} \dots F_{i_{j_n}^n} v_{\Lambda_n}.$$

But the element $F_{c(i)}F_{c(j)} - F_{c(j)}F_{c(i)}$ acts by zero on $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$. Hence ω is regular at $t_i - t_j = 0$.

Assume that $(\alpha_{c(i)}, \Lambda_s) = 0$ for some i and s. From formulas for $\omega_{I,\sigma}$ it follows that the residue of ω at $t_i - z_s = 0$ belongs to the span of monomials

$$F_I v \ = \ \cdots \ \otimes \ F_{i_1^s} \dots F_{i_{j_s}^s} v_{\Lambda_s} \ \otimes \ \cdots$$

such that $F_{i_{j_s}^s} = F_{c(i)}$. But $F_{c(i)} v_{\Lambda_s} = 0$ in the irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$-module V_{Λ_s}. Hence ω is regular at $t_i - z_s = 0$. □

Theorem 2.1 ([RV])**.** *Assume that $z \in \mathbb{C}^n$ has distinct coordinates. Assume that $t \in \mathbb{C}^l$ is a critical point of the master function $\Phi(\,.\,,z,\boldsymbol{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$. Then the vector $\omega(t,z)$ belongs to* $\mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$ *and is an eigenvector of the Gaudin hamiltonians $K_1(z), \dots, K_n(z)$.*

This theorem was proved in [RV] using the quasi-classical asymptotics of the hypergeometric solutions of the KZ equations. The theorem also follows directly from Theorem 6.16.2 in [SV], cf. Theorem 7.2.5 in [SV], see also Theorem 4.2.2 in [FSV2].

3. The Shapovalov Form and Iterated Singular Vectors

3.1. **The Shapovalov Form.** Define the anti-involution $\tau : \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{g}$ sending $E_1, \dots, E_r$, $H_1, \dots, H_r,\ F_1, \dots, F_r$ to $F_1, \dots, F_r,\ H_1, \dots, H_r,\ E_1, \dots, E_r$, respectively.

Let W be a highest weight $\mathfrak{g}$-module with highest weight vector w. *The Shapovalov form* on W is the unique symmetric bilinear form S defined by the conditions:

$$S(w, w) = 1, \qquad S(xu, v) = S(u, \tau(x)v)$$

for all $u, v \in W$ and $x \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Let $V_{\Lambda_1}, \dots, V_{\Lambda_n}$ be irreducible highest weight modules and $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$ their tensor product. Let $v_{\Lambda_i} \in V_{\Lambda_i}$ be a highest weight vector and S_i the corresponding Shapovalov form on V_{Λ_i}. Define a symmetric bilinear form on $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$ by the formula

$$S \;=\; S_1 \otimes \dots \otimes S_n. \tag{5}$$

The form S will be called *the tensor Shapovalov form on* $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$.

Lemma 3.1 ([RV]). *The Gaudin hamiltonians $K_1(z), \dots, K_n(z)$ are symmetric with respect to S, $S(K_i(z)u, v) = S(u, K_i(z)v)$ for all i, z, u, v.*

3.2. **Iterated singular vectors.** Let $n_1, \dots, n_k$ be positive integers. For $p = 0, 1, \dots, k$ fix a collection of non-negative integers $\boldsymbol{l}^p = (l_1^p, \dots, l_r^p)$. Set $\boldsymbol{l} = \boldsymbol{l}^0 + \boldsymbol{l}^1 + \dots + \boldsymbol{l}^k$, $\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p) = l_1^p\alpha_1 + \dots + l_r^p\alpha_r,\ \ n = n_1 + \dots + n_k,\ \ l^p = l_1^p + \dots + l_r^p,\ \ l = l^0 + l^1 + \dots + l^k$. For $j = 1, \dots, r$, set $l_j = l_j^0 + l_j^1 + \dots + l_j^k$. We have $l = l_1 + \dots + l_r$.

For $p = 1, \dots, k$ fix a collection of weights $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p = (\Lambda_1^p, \Lambda_2^p, \dots, \Lambda_{n_p}^p),\ \Lambda_i^p \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. Denote by $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ the collection of n weights Λ_i^p, $p = 1, \dots, k,\ i = 1, \dots, n_p$. Set $\Lambda^p = \Lambda_1^p + \dots + \Lambda_{n_p}^p$, $\Lambda = \Lambda^1 + \dots + \Lambda^k$. Set $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0 = (\Lambda_1^0, \dots, \Lambda_k^0)$ where

$$\Lambda_p^0 \;=\; \Lambda^p \;-\; \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)$$

for $p = 1, \dots, k$. Set $\Lambda^0 = \Lambda_1^0 + \dots + \Lambda_k^0$.

Consider the tensor products

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0} &= V_{\Lambda_1^0} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_k^0}, \\
V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p} &= V_{\Lambda_1^p} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_{n_p}^p}, \qquad \text{for} \qquad p = 1, \dots, k, \\
V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}} &= V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k} \\
&= V_{\Lambda_1^1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_{n_1}^1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_1^k} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_{n_k}^k}.
\end{aligned}$$

Let S^0 be the tensor Shapovalov form on $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}$, S^p the tensor Shapovalov form on $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}$, $S = S^1 \otimes \dots \otimes S^k$ the tensor Shapovalov form on $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$.

To $p = 1, \dots, k$ and $I = (i_1^1, \dots, i_{j_1}^1;\ \dots;\ i_1^{n_p}, \dots, i_{j_{n_p}}^{n_p}) \ \in P(\boldsymbol{l}^p, n_p)$ we associate a vector

$$F_I v_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p} \ = \ F_{i_1^1} \dots F_{i_{j_1}^1} v_{\Lambda_1^p} \otimes \dots \otimes F_{i_1^{n_p}} \dots F_{i_{j_{n_p}}^{n_p}} v_{\Lambda_{n_p}^p}$$

in $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}[\Lambda^p - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$. Assume that for $p = 1, \dots, k$ a singular vector

$$w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p} \ = \sum_{I \in P(\boldsymbol{l}^p, n_p)} a_I^p \ F_I v_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p} \ \ \in \ \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}[\Lambda^p - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$$

is chosen. Here a_I^p are some complex numbers.

To every $I = (i_1^1, \dots, i_{j_1}^1;\ \dots;\ i_1^k, \dots, i_{j_k}^k) \ \in P(\boldsymbol{l}^0, k)$ we associate a vector

$$F_I v_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0} \ = \ F_{i_1^1} \dots F_{i_{j_1}^1} v_{\Lambda_1^0} \otimes \dots \otimes F_{i_1^k} \dots F_{i_{j_k}^k} v_{\Lambda_k^0}$$

in $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}[\Lambda - \sum_{p=0}^k \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$. Assume that a singular vector

$$w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0} \ = \sum_{I \in P(\boldsymbol{l}^0, k)} a_I^0 \ F_I v_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0} \ \ \in \ \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}[\Lambda - \sum_{p=0}^k \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$$

is chosen. Here a_I^0 are some complex numbers.

To every $I \in P(\boldsymbol{l}^0, k)$ we also associate a vector

$$F_I w \ = \ F_{i_1^1} \dots F_{i_{j_1}^1} w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^1} \ \otimes \ \cdots \ \otimes \ F_{i_1^k} \dots F_{i_{j_k}^k} w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k}$$

in $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda - \sum_{p=0}^k \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$. Here $F_{i_1^p} \dots F_{i_{j_p}^p} w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}$ denotes the action of $F_{i_1^p} \dots F_{i_{j_p}^p}$ on the vector $w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}$ in the $\mathfrak{g}$-module $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}$.

The vector

$$\boldsymbol{w} \ = \sum_{I \in P(\boldsymbol{l}^0, k)} a_I^0 \ F_I w \ \ \in \ \ V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda - \sum_{p=0}^k \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)] \tag{6}$$

is called *the iterated singular vector with respect to the singular vectors* $w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}, w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^1}, \dots, w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k}$. It is easy to see that $\boldsymbol{w}$ is a singular vector in $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$.

Lemma 3.2. *We have*

$$S(\boldsymbol{w}, \boldsymbol{w}) \ = \ \prod_{p=0}^k S^p(w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}, w_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}) \ . \qquad \square$$

4. Asymptotics of Master Functions and Bethe Vectors

4.1. **Asymptotics of master functions.** In this section we consider a master function $\Phi(t, z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ and assume that parameters $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l}$ do not change while z depends on a complex parameter ϵ. We assume that z has a limit as ϵ tends to zero. We study the limit of the master function, its critical points, and its Bethe vectors as ϵ tends to zero.

We use notations of Section 3.2.

Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$. For $s = 1, \dots, n$ we assign the weight $\Lambda^p_{s-n_1-\dots-n_{p-1}}$ to the coordinate z_s if

$$n_1 + \dots + n_{p-1} < s \le n_1 + \dots + n_p \ . \tag{7}$$

With this assignment we consider the master function $\Phi(t, z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ with $t = (t_1, \dots, t_l)$.

Introduce the dependence of $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ on new variables ϵ and (y^p_i) as follows. Let $y^0 = (y^0_1, \dots, y^0_k)$. For $p = 1, \dots, k$, let $y^p = (y^p_1, \dots, y^p_{n_p})$. Let $y = (y^p_i)$ where $p = 0, \dots, k$ and $i = 1, \dots, k$ if $p = 0$ and $i = 1, \dots, n_p$ if $p = 1, \dots, k$. Set

$$z_s(y, \epsilon) \ = \ y^0_p \ + \ \epsilon \ y^p_{s-n_1-\dots-n_{p-1}}, \tag{8}$$

if s satisfies (7).

If the variables y are fixed and $\epsilon \to 0$, then the coordinate $z_s(y, \epsilon)$ in (8) tends to y^0_p and the ratio $(z_s(y, \epsilon) - y^0_p)/\epsilon$ has the limit $y^p_{s-n_1-\dots-n_{p-1}}$.

Let $z = z(y, \epsilon)$ be the relation given by formula (8).

We rescale the variables t of the master function $\Phi(t, z(y, \epsilon), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ as follows. Introduce new variables $u = (u^j_i)$ where $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$ and $i = 1, \dots, l^j$. If

$$l_1 + \dots + l_{j-1} < i \le l_1 + \dots + l_{j-1} + l^0_j,$$

then we set

$$t_i \ = \ u^0_{l^0_1+\dots+l^0_{j-1}+i-(l_1+\dots+l_{j-1})} \ . \tag{9}$$

If

$$l_1 + \dots + l_{j-1} + l^0_j + \dots + l^{p-1}_j < i \le l_1 + \dots + l_{j-1} + l^0_j + \dots + l^p_j,$$

then we set

$$t_i \ = \ y^0_p \ + \ \epsilon \ u^p_{l^p_1+\dots+l^p_{j-1}+i-(l_1+\dots+l_{j-1}+l^0_j+\dots+l^{p-1}_j)} \ . \tag{10}$$

Let $t = t(u, \epsilon)$ be the relation given by formulas (9) and (10). The relation $t = t(u, \epsilon)$, given by formulas (9) and (10), will be called *the rescaling of variables t with respect to the parameters $\boldsymbol{l}^0, \dots, \boldsymbol{l}^k$* or simply *the $(\boldsymbol{l}^0, \dots, \boldsymbol{l}^k)$-type rescaling.*

We study the asymptotics of the function $\Phi(t(u, \epsilon), z(y, \epsilon), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ as ϵ tends to zero.

To describe the asymptotics we use the master functions $\Phi(u^p, y^p, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p, \boldsymbol{l}^p)$, $p = 0, \dots, k$. Here $u^p = (u^p_1, \dots, u^p_{l^p})$ for $p = 0, \dots, k$; $y^0 = (y^0_1, \dots, y^0_k)$; $y^p = (y^p_1, \dots, y^p_{n_p})$ for $p = 1, \dots, k$; $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p = (\Lambda^p_1, \dots, \Lambda^p_{n_p})$ for $p = 0, \dots, k$; $\boldsymbol{l}^p = (l^p_1, \dots, l^p_r)$ for $p = 0, \dots, k$.

Lemma 4.1. *Let all the parameters Λ^j_i, l^j_i be fixed. Fix a compact subset $K \subset \mathbb{C}^l \times \mathbb{C}^n$ in the (u, y)-space such that the $y^0_1, \dots, y^0_k$ coordinates of points in K are distinct. Assume that ϵ tends to 0. Then*

$$\Phi(t(u, \epsilon), z(y, \epsilon), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l}) \ = \ \epsilon^{N(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \ \boldsymbol{l}^1, \dots, \boldsymbol{l}^k)} \ (1 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon, u, y)) \ \prod_{p=0}^{k} \ \Phi(u^p, y^p, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p, \boldsymbol{l}^p).$$

Here $N(\mathbf{\Lambda},\ \boldsymbol{l}^1,\dots,\boldsymbol{l}^k)$ is a suitable constant. The function $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon,u,y)$ is holomorphic in $\mathbb{C}\times\mathbb{C}^l\times\mathbb{C}^n$ in a neighborhood of the set $\{0\}\times K$ and $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon,u,y)|_{\epsilon=0}=0$. □

4.2. **Asymptotics of critical points.** We keep notations of Section 4.1.

Let $y^0(*)=(y^0_1(*),\dots,y^0_k(*))$ be a point in $\mathbb{C}^k$ with distinct coordinates. Let $u^0(*)=(u^0_1(*),\dots,u^0_{l^0}(*))$ be a non-degenerate critical point of the master function $\Phi(.,y^0(*),\mathbf{\Lambda}^0,\boldsymbol{l}^0)$.

For $p=1,\dots,k$ let $y^p(*)=(y^p_1(*),\dots,y^p_{n_p}(*))$ be a point in $\mathbb{C}^{n_p}$ with distinct coordinates. Let $u^p(*)=(u^p_1(*),\dots,u^p_{l^p}(*))$ be a non-degenerate critical point of the master function $\Phi(.,y^p(*),\mathbf{\Lambda}^p,\boldsymbol{l}^p)$.

Lemma 4.2. *There exist unique functions $u^p_i(\epsilon)$, where $p=0,\dots,k$ and $i=1,\dots,k$ if $p=0$ and $i=1,\dots,n_p$ if $p=1,\dots,k$, with the following properties:*

- *The functions $u^p_i(\epsilon)$ are holomorphic functions defined in a neighborhood of $\epsilon=0$ in $\mathbb{C}$.*
- *We have $u^p_i(0)=u^p_i(*)$ for all $p,\ i$.*
- *For all non-zero ϵ in a neighorhood of $\epsilon=0$ in $\mathbb{C}$ the point $u(\epsilon)=(u^p_i(\epsilon))$ is a non-degenerate critical point of the function $\Phi(t(u,\epsilon),z(y(*),\epsilon),\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$ with respect to the variables $u=(u^p_i)$.*

The lemma follows from Lemma 4.1 with the help of the implicit function theorem.

Let $u(\epsilon)$ be as in Lemma 4.2. Then for small non-zero ϵ, the point $t(\epsilon)=t(u(\epsilon),\epsilon)\ \in\mathbb{C}^l$ is a non-degenerate critical point of the master function $\Phi(.,z(y(*),\epsilon),\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$. This family of critical points $t(\epsilon)$ of $\Phi(.,z(y(*),\epsilon),\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$ will be called *the family of critical points associated with the $(\boldsymbol{l}^0,\dots,\boldsymbol{l}^k)$-type rescaling and originated at the critical points $u^0(*),\dots,u^k(*)$ of the master functions $\Phi(.,y^0(*),\mathbf{\Lambda}^0,\boldsymbol{l}^0)$, …, $\Phi(.,y^k(*),\mathbf{\Lambda}^k,\boldsymbol{l}^k)$, respectively.*

4.3. **Asymptotics of Hessians.** If f is a function of $t_1,\dots,t_n$ and $t(*)=(t_1(*),\dots,t_n(*))$ is a point, then the determinant

$$\det_{i,j=1,\dots,n}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t_i\,\partial t_j}(t(*))$$

is called *the Hessian of f at $t(*)$ with respect to variables $t=(t_1,\dots,t_n)$* and denoted by $\mathrm{Hess}_t\, f(t(*))$.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $t(\epsilon)$ be the family of non-degenerate critical points of the master function $\Phi(.,z(y(*),\epsilon),\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$ associated with the $(\boldsymbol{l}^0,\dots,\boldsymbol{l}^k)$-type rescaling and originated at the critical points $u^0(*),\dots,u^k(*)$ of the master functions $\Phi(.,y^0(*),\mathbf{\Lambda}^0,\boldsymbol{l}^0)$, …, $\Phi(.,y^k(*),\mathbf{\Lambda}^k,\boldsymbol{l}^k)$, respectively. Then*

$$\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\ \epsilon^{2(l^1+\dots+l^k)}\ \mathrm{Hess}_t\ \log\Phi(t(\epsilon),z(y(*),\epsilon),\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})\ =$$

$$\prod_{p=0}^{k}\ \mathrm{Hess}_{u^p}\log\ \Phi(u^p(*),y^p(*),\mathbf{\Lambda}^p,\boldsymbol{l}^p)\ .\qquad\square$$

4.4. **Asymptotics of Bethe vectors.** Let $t(\epsilon)$ be the family of non-degenerate critical points of the master function $\Phi(.,z(y(*),\epsilon),\boldsymbol{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$ associated with the $(\boldsymbol{l}^0,\dots,\boldsymbol{l}^k)$-type rescaling and originated at the critical points $u^0(*),\dots,u^k(*)$ of the master functions $\Phi(.,y^0(*),\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0,\boldsymbol{l}^0)$, ..., $\Phi(.,y^k(*),\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k,\boldsymbol{l}^k)$, respectively.

Let

$$\omega(t(\epsilon),z(y(*),\epsilon)) \;\in\; \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda-\sum_{p=0}^{k}\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$$

be the Bethe vector corresponding to the critical point $t(\epsilon)$ of $\Phi(.,z(y(*),\epsilon),\boldsymbol{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$.

For $p=0,\dots,k$ let

$$\omega(u^p(*),y^p(*)) \;\in\; V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}[\Lambda^p-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$$

be the Bethe vector corresponding to the critical point $u^p(*)$ of $\Phi(.,y^p(*),\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p,\boldsymbol{l}^p)$.

Let

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0},\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^1},\dots,\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k}} \;\in\; \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda-\sum_{p=0}^{k}\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^p)]$$

be the iterated singular vector with respect to singular vectors $\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0},\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^1},\dots,\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k}$.

Lemma 4.4. *We have*

$$\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\ \epsilon^{l^1+\dots+l^k}\ \omega(t(\epsilon),z(y(*),\epsilon)) \;=\; \boldsymbol{\omega}_{\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0},\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^1},\dots,\omega_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k}}\ . \qquad \square$$

The lemma easily follows from the formula for the universal weight function by repeated application of the identity

$$\frac{1}{(t_i-t_j)(t_j-t_k)} \;=\; \frac{1}{(t_i-t_k)(t_j-t_k)} + \frac{1}{(t_i-t_j)(t_i-t_k)}\ .$$

4.5. **Asymptotics of hamiltonians.** In this section we keep the notations and assumptions of Section 4.4.

For $s=1,\dots,n$ let $K_s(z):V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}\to V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$ be the Gaudin hamiltonian associated with the tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$ and a point $z\in\mathbb{C}^n$. Let $c_s(\epsilon)$ be the eigenvalue on the Bethe eigenvector $\omega(t(\epsilon),z(y(*),\epsilon))$ of the operator $K_s(z(y(*),\epsilon))$.

For $i=1,\dots,k$, let $K_i(y^0(*)):V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}\to V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}$ be the Gaudin hamiltonian associated with the tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}$ and the point $y^0(*)\in\mathbb{C}^k$. Let $c_i^0(u^0(*),y^0(*))$ be the eigenvalue on the Bethe eigenvector $\omega(u^0(*),y^0(*))$ of the operator $K_i(y^0(*))$.

For $p=1,\dots,k$ and $i=1,\dots,n_p$, let $K_i(y^p(*)):V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}\to V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}$ be the Gaudin hamiltonian associated with the tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p}$ and the point $y^p(*)\in\mathbb{C}^{n_p}$. Let $c_i^p(u^p(*),y^p(*))$ be the eigenvalue on the Bethe eigenvector $\omega(u^p(*),y^p(*))$ of the operator $K_i(y^p(*))$.

Consider the tensor product $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ as the tensor product $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^1}\otimes\cdots\otimes V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^k}$ of k $\mathfrak{g}$-modules. For $i=1,\dots,k$, consider the Gaudin hamiltonian $\widehat{K}_i(y^0(*)) : V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}} \to V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$,

$$\widehat{K}_i(y^0(*)) \;=\; \sum_{j=1,\ j\neq i}^{k} \frac{\Omega^{(i,j)}}{y_i^0(*)-y_j^0(*)}\ ,$$

associated with those k $\mathfrak{g}$-modules and the point $y^0(*)\in\mathbb{C}^k$. For $p=1,\dots,k$ and $i=1,\dots,n_p$, denote by $\widehat{K}_i(y^p(*))^{(p)}$ the linear operator on $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}=V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^1}\otimes\cdots\otimes V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^k}$ acting as $K_i(y^p(*))$ on the factor $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^p}$ and as the identity on other factors of that tensor product.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $s\in\{1,\dots,n\}$ and s satisfies (7). If $n_p=1$, then*

$$\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\ K_s(z(y^0(*),\epsilon)) \;=\; \widehat{K}_p(y^0(*))$$

and

$$\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\ c_i(\epsilon) \;=\; c_p^0(u^0(*),y^0(*))\ .$$

If $n_p>1$, then

$$\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\ \epsilon\ K_s(z(y^0(*),\epsilon)) \;=\; \widehat{K}_{i-(n_1+\cdots+n_{p-1})}(y^p(*))^{(p)}$$

and

$$\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\ \epsilon\ c_i(\epsilon) \;=\; c^p_{i-(n_1+\cdots+n_{p-1})}(u^p(*),y^p(*))\ . \qquad \square$$

5. Norms of Bethe Vectors and Hessians

5.1. **The z-dependence of the norm of a Bethe vector.** We use notations of Section 2.2.

Fix a collection of weights $\mathbf{\Lambda}=(\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n)$ and a collection of non-negative integers $\boldsymbol{l}=(l_1,\dots,l_r)$. Consider the master function $\Phi(t,z,\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$.

Let $z^0=(z_1^0,\dots,z_n^0)$ be a point with distinct coordinates. Let $t^0=(t_1^0,\dots,t_l^0)$ be a non-degenerate critical point of the master function $\Phi(.,z^0,\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$. By the implicit function theorem there exists a unique holomorphic $\mathbb{C}^l$-valued function $t=t(z)$, defined in the neighborhood of z^0 in $\mathbb{C}^n$, such that $t(z)$ is a non-degenerate critical point of the master function $\Phi(.,z,\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$ and $t(z^0)=t^0$. Let $\omega(t(z),z)\in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}[\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$ be the corresponding Bethe vector. Let S be the tensor Shapovalov form on $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$.

Theorem 5.1 ([RV])**.** *We have*

$$S(\omega(t(z),z),\omega(t(z),z)) \;=\; C\ \mathrm{Hess}_t\ \log\ \Phi(t(z),z,\mathbf{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})\ , \tag{11}$$

where C does not depend on z.

Conjecture 5.1 ([RV])**.** *The constant C in (11) is equal to* 1.

The conjecture is proved for $\mathfrak{g}=sl_2$ in [V2]. We prove the conjecture for $\mathfrak{g}=sl_{r+1}$ in Theorem 7.1.

5.2. **The upper bound estimate for the number of critical points.** Fix a collection of integral dominant $\mathfrak{g}$-weights $\mathbf{\Lambda} = (\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n)$ and a collection of non-negative integers $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_r)$. Consider the master function $\Phi(t, z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ and its critical points with respect to t. Recall the the group $\mathbf{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{l}} = \Sigma_{l_1} \times \dots \times \Sigma_{l_r}$ acts on the critical set of Φ.

Theorem 5.2. *If $\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is not a dominant integral $\mathfrak{g}$-weight, then the master function $\Phi(., z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ does not have isolated critical points, see Corollary 5.3 in* [MV5].

If $\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is a dominant integral $\mathfrak{g}$-weight, then the master function $\Phi(., z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ has only isolated critical points, see Lemma 2.1 in [MV2].

If $\mathfrak{g} = sl_{r+1}$ and $\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is a dominant integral sl_{r+1}-weight, then the number of the $\mathbf{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{l}}$-orbits of critical points of the master function $\Phi(., z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$, counted with multiplicities, is not greater than the multiplicity of the irreducible sl_{r+1}-module $V_{\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})}$ in the tensor product $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$, see Theorem 5.13 in [MV2].

If $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$, the weight $\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is a dominant integral sl_2-weight, and coordinates of the point $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ are generic, then the number of critical points of the master function $\Phi(., z, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ is equal to the multiplicity of the irreducible sl_2-module $V_{\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})}$ in the tensor product $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$. Moreover, in that case all critical points are non-degenerate, see Theorem 1 in [ScV].

5.3. **Tensor products of two sl_{r+1}-modules if one of them is fundamental.** Let λ be an integral dominant sl_{r+1}-weight, $w_1, \dots, w_r$ the fundamental sl_{r+1}-weights. Set $e_1 = w_1, e_2 = w_2 - w_1, \dots, e_r = w_r - w_{r-1}, e_{r+1} = -w_r$. For $p = 1, \dots, r$ we have

$$V_\lambda \otimes V_{w_p} \;=\; \oplus_\mu \, V_\mu \tag{12}$$

where the sum is over all dominant integral weights μ such that $\mu = \lambda + e_{i_1} + \dots + e_{i_p}$, $1 \le i_1 < \dots < i_p \le r+1$.

For example if λ, μ are dominant integral sl_{r+1}-weights, then V_μ enters $V_\lambda \otimes V_{w_1}$ if and only if $\lambda = \mu - w_1 + \sum_{j=1}^{i} \alpha_j$ for some $i \le r$.

Notice also that if λ, μ are dominant integral sl_{r+1}-weights, then V_μ enters $V_\lambda \otimes V_{w_r}$ if and only if $\lambda = \mu - w_r + \sum_{j=i}^{r} \alpha_j$ for some $i \le r$.

Consider the pair $\Lambda = (\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2)$ where Λ_1 is an integral dominant sl_{r+1}-weight, and $\Lambda_2 = w_1$. Write $\Lambda_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{r} \lambda_j w_j$ for suitable non-negative integers λ_j. Let $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_r) = (1, \dots, 1_i, 0_{i+1}, \dots, 0)$ for some $i \le r$. Assume that $\mu = \Lambda_1 + w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is an integral dominant weight. Let $z^0 = (0, 1)$, and $t = (t_1, \dots, t_i)$. Consider the master function $\Phi(t, z^0, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$.

Let S be the tensor Shapovalov form on $V_{\Lambda_1} \otimes V_{w_1}$.

Theorem 5.3 ([MV1])**.** *Under the above assumptions the function $\Phi(., z^0, \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ has exactly one critical point, denoted by $t^0 = (t_1^0, \dots, t_i^0)$. The critical point t^0 is non-degenerate. The coordinates of t^0 are given by the formula*

$$t_j^0 \;=\; \prod_{m=1}^{j} \frac{\lambda_m + \dots + \lambda_i + i - m}{\lambda_m + \dots + \lambda_i + i - m + 1}\,, \qquad j = 1, \dots, i\,. \tag{13}$$

The Bethe vector $\omega(t^0, z^0) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\Lambda_1} \otimes V_{w_1}[\Lambda_1 + w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$, *corresponding to the critical point* t^0, *has the property*

$$S(\omega(t^0, z^0), \omega(t^0, z^0)) \;=\; \mathrm{Hess}_t \,\log\, \Phi(t^0, z^0, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l}) \;.$$

Similarly consider the pair $\Lambda = (\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2)$ where Λ_1 is an integral dominant sl_{r+1}-weight, and $\Lambda_2 = w_r$. Let $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_r) = (0, \dots, 0_i, 1_{i+1}, \dots, 1)$ for some $i < r$. Assume that $\mu = \Lambda_1 + w_r - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is an integral dominant weight. Let $z^0 = (0, 1)$, and $t = (t_1, \dots, t_{r-i})$. Consider the master function $\Phi(t, z^0, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$.

Let S be the tensor Shapovalov form on the tensor product $V_{\Lambda_1} \otimes V_{w_r}$.

Theorem 5.4 ([MV1])**.** *Under the above assumptions the function* $\Phi(., z^0, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ *has exactly one critical point , denoted by* t^0. *The critical point* t^0 *is non-degenerate. The Bethe vector* $\omega(t^0, z^0) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\Lambda_1} \otimes V_{w_r}\, [\Lambda_1 + w_r - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$, *corresponding to the critical point* t^0, *has the property*

$$S(\omega(t^0, z^0), \omega(t^0, z^0)) \;=\; \mathrm{Hess}_t \,\log\, \Phi(t^0, z^0, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l}) \;.$$

The formulas for coordinates of the critical point in Theorem 5.4 can be easily deduced from formula (13).

5.4. **Tensor products of two sl_4-modules if one of them is the second fundamental.** If λ, μ are dominant integral sl_4-weights, then V_μ enters $V_\lambda \otimes V_{w_2}$ if and only if $\lambda = \mu - w_2 + \delta$ where $\delta = 0$ or δ is one of the following five weights:

$$\alpha_2, \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \quad \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \quad \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \;. \tag{14}$$

For each δ in (14), write $\delta = l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + l_3\alpha_3$ for suitable non-negative integers l_i. Set $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, l_2, l_3)$, $l = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = (\lambda, w_2)$, $z^0 = (0, 1)$, $t = (t_1, \dots, t_l)$.

Consider the master function $\Phi(t, z^0, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$.

Theorem 5.5. *Let* λ, μ *be dominant integral* sl_4*-weights, such that* $\lambda = \mu - w_2 + \delta$ *and* δ *is one of the weights in (14). Then the function* $\Phi(., z^0, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ *has exactly one critical point* t^0. *The critical point* t^0 *is non-degenerate. The Bethe vector* $\omega(t^0, z^0) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_\lambda \otimes V_{w_2}[\mu]$, *corresponding to* t^0, *is a non-zero vector.*

Proof. If δ is α_2, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, or $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, then the teorem follows from Theorems 5.3 and 5.4.

If δ is $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ or $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, then the theorem is proved by direct verification. Namely, let $\lambda = \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 + \lambda_3 w_3$. If $\delta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, then one can check that $t^0 = (t^0_1, t^0_2, t^0_3)$, where

$$t^0_1 = \frac{\lambda_1(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 2)}{(\lambda_1 + 1)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 3)} \;, \qquad t^0_2 = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 3} \;,$$

$$t^0_3 = \frac{\lambda_3(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 2)}{(\lambda_3 + 1)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + 3)} \;.$$

If δ is $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, then one can check that $t^0 = (t_1^0, t_2^0, t_3^0, t_4^0)$, where

$$t_1^0 = \frac{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3+2)}{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+2)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3+3)}, \qquad t_4^0 = \frac{(\lambda_2+\lambda_3+1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3+2)}{(\lambda_2+\lambda_3+2)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3+3)}\ ,$$

$$t_2^0 + t_3^0 - 2 = \\ -\frac{(\lambda_1+2\lambda_2+\lambda_3+4)(\lambda_1\lambda_3+2\lambda_1\lambda_2+2\lambda_2\lambda_3+2(\lambda_2)^2+2\lambda_1+6\lambda_2+2\lambda_3+4)}{(\lambda_2+1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+2)(\lambda_2+\lambda_3+2)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3+3)}\ ,$$

$$t_2^0 t_3^0 \ = \ \frac{\lambda_2(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+1)(\lambda_2+\lambda_3+1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3+2)}{(\lambda_2+1)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+2)(\lambda_2+\lambda_3+2)(\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3+3)}\ .$$

One easily verifies the statements of the theorem using those formulas. □

6. Critical Points of the sl_{r+1} Master Functions with Frist and Last Fundamental Weights

Let $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = (\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n)$ be a collection of sl_{r+1}-weights, each of which is either the first or last fundamental, i.e. $\Lambda_i \in \{w_1, w_r\}$. Let $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_r)$ be a sequence of non-negative integers such that $\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is integral dominant, here $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 + \dots + \Lambda_n$ and $\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) = l_1\alpha_1 + \dots + l_r\alpha_r$.

Consider the master function $\Phi(t, z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ where $t = (t_1, \dots, t_l)$, $l = l_1 + \dots + l_r$, and $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$. Recall that the group $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l} = \Sigma_{l_1} \times \dots \times \Sigma_{l_r}$ acts on the critical set of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$.

Theorem 6.1. *For generic z the following statements hold:*

(i) *The number of $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l}$-orbits of critical points of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ is equal to the multiplicity of the sl_{r+1}-module $V_{\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})}$ in the tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$.*

(ii) *All critical points of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ are non-degenerate.*

(iii) *For every critical point t^0, the corresponding Bethe vector $\omega(t^0, z)$ has the property:*

$$S(\omega(t^0, z), \omega(t^0, z)) \ = \ \mathrm{Hess}_t \ \log \ \Phi(t^0, z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})\ .$$

(iv) *The Bethe vectors, corresponding to orbits of critical points of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$, form a basis in* $\mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$.

Proof. The proof is by induction on n. If $n = 2$, then the theorem follows from Theorems 5.3 and 5.4.

Assume that Theorem 6.1 is proved for all tensor products of $n-1$ representations each of which is either the first or last fundamental. We prove Theorem 6.1 for the tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$ of n given representations $V_{\Lambda_1}, \dots, V_{\Lambda_n}$, each of which is either the first or last fundamental, and the given sequence $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_r)$. We will use the notations and results of Sections 3.2 and 4.

We may assume that $\Lambda_n = w_1$. We may obtain that by either reordering $\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n$ or using the automorphism of sl_{r+1} which sends $E_i, H_i, F_i, \alpha_i, w_i$ to $E_{r+1-i}, H_{r+1-i}, F_{r+1-i}$, $\alpha_{r+1-i}, w_{r+1-i}$, respectively.

Introduce $n_1, \dots, n_k$, $\mathbf{\Lambda}^1, \dots, \mathbf{\Lambda}^k$ (as in Section 3.2) using the following formulas. Set $k = 2$, $n_1 = n-1$, $n_2 = 1$, $\mathbf{\Lambda}^1 = (\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \dots, \Lambda_{n-1})$, $\mathbf{\Lambda}^2 = (\Lambda_n)$, $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^1} = V_{\Lambda_1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_{n-1}}$, $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^2} = V_{\Lambda_n}$, $V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}} = V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^1} \otimes V_{\mathbf{\Lambda}^2} = V_{\Lambda_1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\Lambda_{n-1}} \otimes V_{\Lambda_n}$.

Consider the set M' of the $r+1$ integral weights $\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$, $\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) + \alpha_1$, $\dots$, $\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_r$. Denote by M the subset of all $\mu \in M'$ which are dominant.

Denote by $\mathrm{mult}\,(\mu; \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$ the multiplicity of V_μ in $V_{\lambda_1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{\lambda_m}$. We have

$$\mathrm{mult}\,(\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}); \Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n) \;=\; \sum_{\mu \in M} \mathrm{mult}\,(\mu; \Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_{n-1}) \;.$$

To prove parts (i-ii) of the theorem we will introduce a dependence of z on ϵ so that $z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}$ tend to 0 as $\epsilon \to 0$ and z_n tends to 1. Using results of Section 4 we will construct non-intersecting sets of $\mathbf{\Sigma}_{\boldsymbol{l}}$-orbits of critical points of Φ, depending on ϵ, labeled by $\mu \in M$, and consisting of $\mathrm{mult}\,(\mu; \Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_{n-1})$ elements each. Together with Theorem 5.2 it will prove parts (i-ii).

More precisely, introduce the dependence of $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ on the new variables ϵ and $y = (y_i^p) = (y_1^0, y_2^0, y_1^1, \dots, y_{n-1}^1)$ as follows. Set

$$\begin{aligned} z_s(y,\epsilon) &= y_1^0 \;+\; \epsilon\, y_s^1, \qquad s = 1, \dots, n-1, \\ z_n(y,\epsilon) &= y_2^0 \;. \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

Let $z = z(y, \epsilon)$ be the relation given by formula (15). Set $y^0 = (y_1^0, y_2^0)$ and $y^1 = (y_1^1, \dots, y_{n-1}^1)$.

Introduce $r+1$ types of rescaling of coordinates t, cf. Section 4.1.

Type 0 rescaling. Set $\boldsymbol{l}^0 = (0, \dots, 0)$, $\boldsymbol{l}^1 = (l_1, \dots, l_r)$. Introduce new variables $u = (u_1^1, \dots, u_l^1)$,

$$t_i \;=\; y_1^0 \;+\; \epsilon\, u_i^1, \qquad i = 1, \dots, l \;. \tag{16}$$

This relation $t = t(u, \epsilon)$ will be called *the type* 0 *rescaling of variables* t. Set $u^0 = \emptyset$, $u^1 = (u_1^1, \dots, u_l^1)$.

Type m rescaling, $m = 1, \dots, r$**.** Set $\boldsymbol{l}^0 = (1, \dots, 1_m, 0, \dots, 0)$, $\boldsymbol{l}^1 = (l_1 - 1, \dots, l_m - 1, l_{m+1}, \dots, l_r)$. Introduce new variables $u = (u_1^0, \dots, u_m^0,\ u_1^1, \dots, u_{l-m}^1)$,

(17)

$$\begin{aligned} t_i &= u_j^0 \;, && \text{if } i = l_1 + \dots + l_{j-1} + 1 \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m \;, \\ t_i &= y_1^0 \;+\; \epsilon\, u_{i-j}^1 \;, && \text{if } l_1 + \dots + l_{j-1} + 1 < i \le l_1 + \dots + l_j \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, m \;, \\ t_i &= y_1^0 \;+\; \epsilon\, u_{i-m}^1 \;, && \text{if } l_1 + \dots + l_m < i \;. \end{aligned}$$

This relation $t = t(u, \epsilon)$ will be called *the type m rescaling of variables t*. Set $u^0 = (u_1^0, \dots, u_m^0)$, $u^1 = (u_1^1, \dots, u_{l-m}^1)$.

We study the asymptotics of the function $\Phi(t(u,\epsilon), z(y,\epsilon), \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ as ϵ tends to zero for each of the $r+1$ rescalings.

To describe the asymptotics we use the master functions $\Phi(u^p, y^p, \mathbf{\Lambda}^p, \boldsymbol{l}^p)$, $p = 0, 1$. Here the collections $\mathbf{\Lambda}^1 = (\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \ldots, \Lambda_{n-1})$, $\boldsymbol{l}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^1$, the variables u^p and y^p were already defined for each of the $r+1$ rescalings. The collection $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0$ is defined as follows. For the type 0 rescaling we set $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0 = (\Lambda^1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^1), \Lambda_n)$. For the type m rescaling with $m = 1, \ldots, r$, we set $\mathbf{\Lambda}^0 = (\Lambda^1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^1) + \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m, \Lambda_n)$.

The master functions corresponding to the type m rescaling will be provided with the corresponding index: $\Phi_m(u^p, y^p, \mathbf{\Lambda}^p, \boldsymbol{l}^p)$, $p = 0, 1$.

Let $y^1(*) = (y^1_1(*), \ldots, y^1_{n-1}(*))$ be a point with distinct coordinates such that:

- For $m = 0, 1, \ldots, r$, if $\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) + \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m$ is dominant, then the master function $\Phi_m(u^1, y^1(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^1, \boldsymbol{l}^1)$ has mult $(\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) + \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m; \Lambda_1, \ldots, \Lambda_{n-1})$ distinct orbits of non-degenerate critical points satisfying parts (iii-iv) of Theorem 6.1.

Such $y^1(*)$ exists according to the induction assumptions.

Consider the type m rescaling with $m = 1, \ldots, r$. Put $y^0(*) = (0, 1)$. By Theorem 5.3 the function $\Phi_m(., y^0(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$ has one critical point. Denote the critical point by $u^0(*) = (u^0_1(*), \ldots, u^0_m(*))$.

Choose mult $(\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) + \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m; \Lambda_1, \ldots, \Lambda_{n-1})$ critical points of $\Phi_p(., y^1(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^1, \boldsymbol{l}^1)$ lying in different $\Sigma_{l_1-1} \times \cdots \times \Sigma_{l_m-1} \times \Sigma_{l_{m+1}} \times \cdots \times \Sigma_{l_r}$-orbits. Denote those critical points by $u^1(*_j)$, $j = 1, \ldots, \text{mult}\,(\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) + \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m; \Lambda_1, \ldots, \Lambda_{n-1})$. Let $t(\epsilon, j, m) \in \mathbb{C}^l$ be the family of critical points of $\Phi(., z(y(*), \epsilon), \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ associated with type m rescaling and originated at the critical points $u^0(*)$, $u^1(*_j)$ of the master functions $\Phi_m(., y^0(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$, $\Phi_m(., y^1(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^1, \boldsymbol{l}^1)$, respectively, see Section 4.2.

Consider the type 0 rescaling. Put $y^0(*) = (0, 1)$. The function $\Phi_0(u^0, y^0(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$ does not depend on u^0.

Choose mult $(\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}); \Lambda_1, \ldots, \Lambda_{n-1})$ critical points of $\Phi_0(., y^1(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^1, \boldsymbol{l}^1)$ lying in different $\Sigma_{l_1} \times \cdots \times \Sigma_{l_r}$-orbits. Denote the critical points by $u^1(*_j)$, $j = 1, \ldots, \text{mult}\,(\Lambda - w_1 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}); \Lambda_1, \ldots, \Lambda_{n-1})$. Let $t(\epsilon, j, 0) \in \mathbb{C}^l$ be the family of critical points of $\Phi(., z(y(*), \epsilon), \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ associated with type 0 rescaling and originated at the critical point $u^1(*_j)$ of the master function $\Phi_0(., y^1(*), \mathbf{\Lambda}^1, \boldsymbol{l}^1)$, see Section 4.2.

All together we constructed mult $(\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}); \Lambda_1, \ldots, \Lambda_n)$ families of critical points of $\Phi(., z(y(*), \epsilon), \mathbf{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$.

The constructed families are all different. Indeed, the families corresponding to the same rescaling are different by construction. The families, corresponding to different rescalings are different because they have different limits as ϵ tends to 0. Now Theorem 5.2 implies part (i).

All constructed critical points are non-degenerate by Lemma 4.2. This proves part (ii). Part (iii) is a direct corollary of the induction assumptions, Theorems 5.1, 5.3, and Lemmas 4.4, 4.3.

Part (iv) is a direct corollary of the construction and Lemma 4.4. $\square$

Let $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = (\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n)$ be a collection of sl_4-weights, each of which is fundamental, i.e. $\Lambda_i \in \{w_1, w_2, w_3\}$. Let $\boldsymbol{l} = (l_1, l_2, l_3)$ be a sequence of non-negative integers such that $\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is integral dominant, here $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 + \dots + \Lambda_n$ and $\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}) = l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + l_3\alpha_3$.

Consider the master function $\Phi(t, z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ where $t = (t_1, \dots, t_l)$, $l = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$, and $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$. Recall that the group $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l} = \Sigma_{l_1} \times \Sigma_{l_2} \times \Sigma_{l_3}$ acts on the critical set of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$.

Theorem 6.2. *For generic z the following statements hold:*

(i) *The number of $\boldsymbol{\Sigma_l}$-orbits of critical points of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ is equal to the multiplicity of the sl_4-module $V_{\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})}$ in the tensor product $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}$.*
(ii) *All critical points of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$ are non-degenerate.*
(iii) *The Bethe vectors, corresponding to orbits of critical points of $\Phi(., z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$, are non-zero vectors and form a basis in* $\mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}[\Lambda - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l})]$.

The proof of this theorem is parallel to the proof of Theorem 6.1 and is based on Theorem second fund.

7. Norms of Bethe Vectors in the sl_{r+1} Gaudin Models

Let $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0 = (\Lambda^0_1, \dots, \Lambda^0_k)$ be a collection of sl_{r+1} integral dominant weights. Let $\boldsymbol{l}^0 = (l^0_1, \dots, l^0_r)$ be a sequence of non-negative integers such that $\Lambda^0 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^0)$ is integral dominant. Here $\Lambda^0 = \Lambda^0_1 + \dots + \Lambda^0_n$ and $\alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^0) = l^0_1\alpha_1 + \dots + l^0_r\alpha_r$.

Consider the master function $\Phi(u^0, y^0, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$ where $u^0 = (u^0_1, \dots, u^0_{l^0})$, $l^0 = l^0_1 + \dots + l^0_r$, and $y^0 = (y^0_1, \dots, y^0_k)$.

Theorem 7.1. *Let $y^0(*) \in \mathbb{C}^k$ be a point with distinct coordinates. Let $u^0(*)$ be a non-degenerate critical point of $\Phi(., y^0(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$. Let $\omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}[\Lambda^0 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^0)]$ be the corresponding Bethe vector. Let S^0 be the tensor Shapovalov form on $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}$. Then*

$$S^0(\,\omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)),\ \omega(u^0(*), y^0(*))\,) \;=\; \mathrm{Hess}_{u^0}\, \log\, \Phi(u^0(*), y^0(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)\ .$$

Corollary 7.1. *The Bethe vector $\omega(u^0(*), y^0(*))$ is a non-zero vector.*

Proof. We deduce Theorem 7.1 from Theorem 6.1 using results of Section 4.

It is known that for each dominant integral sl_{r+1}-weight λ, the multiplicity of V_λ in $V_{w_1}^{\otimes n}$ is positive for a suitable n.

For each $p = 1, \dots, k$ fix n_p such that the multiplicity of $V_{\Lambda^0_p}$ in $V_{w_1}^{\otimes n_p}$ is positive. Set $\Lambda^p = (w_1, \dots, w_1)$ where w_1 is taken n_p times. Denote by S^p the tensor product Shapovalov form on $V_{w_1}^{\otimes n_p}$.

We have $n_p w_1 - \Lambda^0_p = l^p_1\alpha_1 + \dots + l^p_r\alpha_r$ where $\boldsymbol{l}^p = (l^p_1, \dots, l^p_r)$ is a sequence of non-zero integers. Set $l^p = l^p_1 + \dots + l^p_r$, $y^p = (y^p_1, \dots, y^p_{n_p})$, $u^p = (u^p_1, \dots, u^p_{l^p})$. Consider the master function $\Phi(u^p, y^p, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p, \boldsymbol{l}^p)$. That master function satisfies conditions of Theorem 6.1. Hence there exists a point $y^p(*) \in \mathbb{C}^{n_p}$ with distinct coordinates and a non-degenerate critical point $u^p(*) \in \mathbb{C}^{l^p}$ of the function $\Phi(., y^p(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p, \boldsymbol{l}^p)$ such that the Bethe vector

$\omega(u^p(*), y^p(*)) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{w_1}^{\otimes n_p}[\Lambda_p^0]$ satisfies the identity:

$$S^p(\, \omega(u^p(*), y^p(*)), \omega(u^p(*), y^p(*))\,) \;=\; \mathrm{Hess}_{u^p}\, \log\, \Phi(u^p(*), y^p(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^p, \boldsymbol{l}^p)\ .$$

Set $n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$, $\boldsymbol{l} = \boldsymbol{l}^0 + \dots + \boldsymbol{l}^k = (l_1^0 + \dots + l_1^k, \dots, l_r^0 + \dots + l_r^k)$, $l = l^0 + \dots + l^k$. Set $z = (z_i^p)$, where $p = 1, \dots, k$, $i = 1, \dots, n_p$. Set $\boldsymbol{\Lambda} = (\Lambda_i^p)$, where $p = 1, \dots, k$, $i = 1, \dots, n_p$, and $\Lambda_i^p = w_1$. Assign the weight Λ_i^p to the variable z_i^p for every p, i. Set $t = (t_1, \dots, t_l)$. Consider the master function $\Phi(t, z, \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})$.

Introduce the dependence of variables z on variables u, ϵ by the formula: $z_i^p = y_p^0 + \epsilon y_i^p$ for all p, i. Introduce the $(\boldsymbol{l}^0, \dots, \boldsymbol{l}^k)$-rescaling of variables t by formulas (9) and (10). Let $t(\epsilon) \in \mathbb{C}^l$ be the family of critical points associated with this rescaling and originated at the critical points $u^0(*), \dots, u^k(*)$ of the master functions $\Phi(., y^0(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$, $\dots$, $\Phi(., y^k(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^k, \boldsymbol{l}^k)$, respectively, see Section 4.2.

Let $\omega(t(\epsilon), z(y(*), \epsilon)) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{w_1}^{\otimes n}$ be the corresponding Bethe vector. Let S be the tensor Shapovalov form on $V_{w_1}^{\otimes n}$. By Theorem 6.1 we have

$$S(\omega(t(\epsilon), z(y(*), \epsilon)), \omega(t(\epsilon), z(y(*), \epsilon))) \;=\; \mathrm{Hess}_t\, \log\, \Phi(\omega(t(\epsilon), z(y(*), \epsilon)), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \boldsymbol{l})\ .$$

Now by Lemmas 4.3, 4.4, and 3.2 we may conclude that

$$S^0(\omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)), \omega(u^0(*), y^0(*))) \;=\; \mathrm{Hess}_{u^0}\, \log\, \Phi(u^0(*), y^0(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)\ .$$

□

Similarly to Theorem 7.1 one can prove

Theorem 7.2. *Let $t^0(*)$ be a critical point of $\Phi(., y^0(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$. Let $\omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}[\Lambda^0 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^0)]$ be the corresponding Bethe vector. Assume that the number*

$$S^0(\, \omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)),\ \omega(u^0(*), y^0(*))\,)$$

is not equal to zero. Then $t^0(*)$ is a non-degenerate critical point.

Corollary 7.2. *Let $t^0(*)$ be a critical point of $\Phi(., y^0(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0)$ such that the corresponding Bethe vector $\omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)) \in \mathrm{Sing}\, V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}[\Lambda^0 - \alpha(\boldsymbol{l}^0)]$ is not equal to zero and belongs to the real part of $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}$. Then $t^0(*)$ is a non-degenerate critical point.*

The corollary follows from Theorem 7.2 since the Shapovalov form is positive definite on the real part of $V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0}$.

Example, cf [RV]**.** Let $\mathfrak{g} = sl_2$, $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0 = (w_1, w_1, w_1)$, $\boldsymbol{l}^0 = (1)$, $y^0(*) = (1, \eta, \eta^2)$, where $\eta = e^{2\pi i/3}$. Consider the master function $\Phi(t, y^0(*), \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0, \boldsymbol{l}^0) = ((t_1)^3 - 1)^{-1}$. The point $t^0(*) = (0)$ is the only critical point of Φ. The critical point is degenerate. The corresponding Bethe vector

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)) = \;& -\;\; F_1 v_{w_1} \otimes v_{w_1} \otimes v_{w_1} \\ & -\;\; \eta^2\, v_{w_1} \otimes F_1 v_{w_1} \otimes v_{w_1} - \eta\, v_{w_1} \otimes v_{w_1} \otimes F_1 v_{w_1} \;\in\; V_{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^0} \end{aligned}$$

is a non-zero vector and $S^0(\omega(u^0(*), y^0(*)), \omega(u^0(*), y^0(*))) = 1 + \eta^4 + \eta^2 = 0$.

8. Transversality of some Schubert Cells in $Gr(r+1, \mathbb{C}_d[x])$

In this section we formulate a corollary of Theorem 6.1.

Let $\mathcal{V}$ be a complex vector space of dimension $d+1$ and

$$\mathcal{F} = \{0 \subset F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \cdots \subset F_{d+1} = \mathcal{V}\}, \qquad \dim F_i = i,$$

a full flag in $\mathcal{V}$. Let $Gr(r+1, \mathcal{V})$ be the Grassmannian variety of all $r+1$ dimensional subspaces in $\mathcal{V}$.

Let $\boldsymbol{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_{r+1})$, $d-r \ge a_1 \ge a_2 \ge \cdots \ge a_{r+1} \ge 0$, be a non-increasing sequence of non-negative integers. Define the *Schubert cell* $G^0_{\boldsymbol{a}}(\mathcal{F})$, associated to the flag $\mathcal{F}$ and the sequence $\boldsymbol{a}$, as the set

$$\begin{aligned}\{V \in Gr(r+1, \mathcal{V}) \mid \quad & \dim(V \cap F_{d-r+i-a_i}) = i, \\ & \dim(V \cap F_{d-r+i-a_i-1}) = i-1, \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, r+1\}.\end{aligned}$$

The closure $G_{\boldsymbol{a}}(\mathcal{F})$ of the Schubert cell is called *the Schubert cycle*. For a fixed flag $\mathcal{F}$, the Schubert cells form a cell decomposition of the Grassmannian. The codimension of $G^0_{\boldsymbol{a}}(\mathcal{F})$ in the Grassmannian is $|\boldsymbol{a}| = a_1 + \cdots + a_{r+1}$. The cell corresponding to $\boldsymbol{a} = (0, \dots, 0)$ is open in the Grassmannian.

Let $\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{C}_d[x]$ be the space of polynomials of degree not greater than d, $\dim \mathcal{V} = d+1$. For any $z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \infty$, define a full flag in $\mathbb{C}_d[x]$,

$$\mathcal{F}(z) \;=\; \{0 \subset F_1(z) \subset F_2(z) \subset \cdots \subset F_{d+1}(z)\}\ .$$

For $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and any i, let $F_i(z)$ be the subspace of all polynomials divisible by $(x-z)^{d+1-i}$. For any i, let $F_i(\infty)$ be the subspace of all polynomials of degree less than i.

Thus, for any sequence $\boldsymbol{a}$ and any $z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \infty$, we have a Schubert cell $G^0_{\boldsymbol{a}}(\mathcal{F}(z))$ in the Grassmannian $Gr(r+1, \mathbb{C}_d[x])$ of all $r+1$-dimensional subspaces of $\mathbb{C}_d[x]$.

Let $V \in Gr(r+1, \mathbb{C}_d[x])$. For any $z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \infty$, let $\boldsymbol{a}(z)$ be such a unique sequence that V belongs to the cell $G^0_{\boldsymbol{a}(z)}(\mathcal{F}(z))$. We say that a point $z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \infty$ is *a ramification point* for V, if $\boldsymbol{a}(z) \ne (0, \dots, 0)$.

Lemma 8.1 ([MV2])**.** *For a basis $u_1, \dots, u_{r+1}$ in V, let $W(u_1, \dots, u_{r+1}) = c \prod_{s=1}^n (x - z_s)^{m_s}$, $c \ne 0$, be its Wronskian. Then*

- *The ramification points for V are the points $z_1, \dots, z_n$ and possibly ∞.*
- *$|\boldsymbol{a}(z_s)| = m_s$ for every s.*
- *$|\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)| = (r+1)(d-r) - \sum_{s=1}^n m_s$.*

Corollary 8.1. *(Plücker formula) We have*

$$\sum_{s=1}^{n} |\boldsymbol{a}(z_s)| \;+\; |\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)| \;=\; \dim\ Gr(r+1, \mathbb{C}_d[x])\ . \tag{18}$$

A point $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is called *a base point* for V if $u(z) = 0$ for every $u \in V$. If $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is not a base point, then $a_{r+1}(z) = 0$.

Assume that ramification conditions $\boldsymbol{a}(z_1),\dots,\boldsymbol{a}(z_n),\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)$ are fixed at $z_1,\dots,z_n,\infty$, respectively, so that (18) is satisfied and $a_{r+1}(z_s)=0$ for $s=1,\dots,n$. The intersection number of Schubert cycles $G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_1)}(\mathcal{F}(z_1)),\dots,G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_n)}(\mathcal{F}(z_n)),G_{\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)}(\mathcal{F}(\infty))$ in the Grassmannian $Gr(r+1,\mathbb{C}_d[x])$ can be described as follows.

Define integral dominant sl_{r+1} weights $\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n,\Lambda_\infty$ by the conditions

$$(\Lambda_s,\alpha_i)=a_{r+1-i}(z_s)-a_{r+2-i}(z_s),\qquad (\Lambda_\infty,\alpha_i)=a_i(\infty)-a_{i+1}(\infty),$$

for $i=1,\dots,r$. The ramification conditions can be recovered from $\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n,\Lambda_\infty$ by the formula:

(19)
$$a_i(z_s)=(\Lambda_s,\alpha_1+\dots+\alpha_{r+1-i}),\qquad a_i(\infty)=d-r-l_1-(\Lambda_\infty,\alpha_1+\dots+\alpha_{i-1}),$$

where $l_1=(\sum_{s=1}^n\Lambda_s-\Lambda_\infty,w_1)$ and w_1 is the first fundamental weight.

According to Schubert calculus the intersection number of Schubert cycles $G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_1)}(\mathcal{F}(z_1)),\dots,G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_n)}(\mathcal{F}(z_n)),\ G_{\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)}(\mathcal{F}(\infty))$ is equal to the multiplicity of V_{Λ_∞} in $V_{\Lambda_1}\otimes\dots\otimes V_{\Lambda_n}$, see [Fu].

Let $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}=(\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n)$ be a collection of sl_{r+1}-weights, each of which is either the first or last fundamental, i.e. $\Lambda_p\in\{w_1,w_r\}$ for all p. Let $\boldsymbol{l}=(l_1,\dots,l_r)$ be a sequence of non-negative integers such that $\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$ is integral dominant, here $\Lambda=\Lambda_1+\dots+\Lambda_n$ and $\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})=l_1\alpha_1+\dots+l_r\alpha_r$.

Fix a big positive integer d.

Let $z=(z_1,\dots,z_n)$ be a point in $\mathbb{C}^n$ with distinct coordinates. By formula (19) define ramification conditions $\boldsymbol{a}(z_1),\dots,\boldsymbol{a}(z_n),\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)$ using the weights $\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n,\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l})$, respectively. Thus $\boldsymbol{a}(z_s)=(1,\dots,1,0)$, if $\Lambda_s=w_1$, $\boldsymbol{a}(z_s)=(1,0,\dots,0)$, if $\Lambda_s=w_r$, $\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)=(d-r-l_1,\ d-r+l_1-l_2-k_1,\ \dots,\ d-r+l_{r-1}-l_r-k_1,\ d-r+l_r-k_1-k_2)$, if $\Lambda=k_1w_1+k_rw_r$.

Theorem 8.2. *Under the above conditions on $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$, for generic z the intersection of Schubert cycles $G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_1)}(\mathcal{F}(z_1))$, $\dots$, $G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_n)}(\mathcal{F}(z_n))$, $G_{\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)}(\mathcal{F}(\infty))$ in the Grassmannian $Gr(r+1,\mathbb{C}_d[x])$ consists of* $\operatorname{mult}(\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l});\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n)$ *distinct points.*

Proof. By Theorem 6.1 for generic z the master function $\Phi(t,z,\boldsymbol{\Lambda},\boldsymbol{l})$ has $\operatorname{mult}(\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l});\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n)$ distinct orbits of critical points. According to Corollary 5.11 and Theorem 5.12 in [MV2] every orbit of critical points defines an intersection point of Schubert cycles $G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_1)}(\mathcal{F}(z_1)),\dots,G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z_n)}(\mathcal{F}(z_n)),G_{\boldsymbol{a}(\infty)}(\mathcal{F}(\infty))$ so that different orbits define different intersection points. This proves the theorem since the intersection number of the cycles is equal to $\operatorname{mult}(\Lambda-\alpha(\boldsymbol{l});\Lambda_1,\dots,\Lambda_n)$. □

Note that the transversality properties of Schubert cycles $G_{\boldsymbol{a}(z)}(\mathcal{F}(z))$ in the Grassmannian $Gr(2,\mathbb{C}_d[x])$ for arbitrary ramification conditions $\boldsymbol{a}(z)$ follow from the main theorem in [ScV].

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